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ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT

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Nossenka's Wife, Mother Appear at U.S. Embassy in Moscow to Try for Interview Here With Russian Defector

WASHINGTON — The family of Yuri Nossenka, the important Russian secret police official who defected in Geneva last month, is putting U.S. authorities on the horns of a major foreign policy dilemma.

His attractive wife and mother are demanding a private interview with U.S. Ambassador Foy D. Kohler, apparently to discuss the possibility of their conferring personally with Nossenka.

This unprecedented request, being carefully studied by Secretary of State Rusk, was made by the two women when they showed up unexpectedly at the U.S. embassy in Moscow following Nossenka's defection.

According to reliable State Department sources, Ambassador Kohler has diplomatically avoided a direct confrontation with the women, pending instructions from Secretary Rusk.

These are expected this week when Rusk meets with Ambassador Kohler, who returned to Washington last Thursday for a round of conferences on the impact the Nossenka defection may have on future U.S. - Soviet relations.

The meeting with Kohler was needed, because Secretary Rusk and his key advisers are sharply split over the strategy to be followed should the women seek to come to the U.S. to talk with Nossenka.

In backstage deliberations, these State Department "experts" on Russia have been unable to agree on the purpose behind the women's strange request—other than it would never have been permitted without Kremlin approval.

Ambassador Kohler's vivid reports on the visit clearly indicated that the women, who arrived at the embassy attired in fur coats, had the blessing of the highest Soviet officials in their undertaking.

INSIDE STORY

The ambassador reported that the women sashayed into the U.S. embassy unannounced, asking that they be taken immediately to see him after giving their identity.

When an embassy aide told them this would be impossible because the ambassador was too busy, the two women indignantly said they would wait until he was free to talk to them.

After a series of emergency staff conferences, Ambassador Kohler said he sent another aide to tell the women he would be tied up all day.

On that note, the women ended their "sit-in," announcing that they would return at a later date. As embassy officials watched, an official car waiting nearby picked up the two women as they departed.

U.S. intelligence authorities believe the women's appearance to the embassy was a desperate Russian effort to try to get Nossenka, the son of a late Soviet Minister of Shipbuilding, to return to the Soviet Union.

As reported in this column last week, Nossenka has revealed the names of more than 150 espionage agents in this country and abroad to U.S. authorities.

His sensational disclosures put the finger on at least five spy rings, one reputedly in a highly sensitive U.S. agency. Among those named by the former ranking KGB officer is an employee who had served in the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

While Nossenka was listed as a "disarmament expert" by the Soviet before his defection, he has revealed to U.S. officials that he held a key position in the "American section" of the KGB.

The KGB is responsible for the collection of intelligence abroad and counter-intelligence within the Soviet Union; for guarding against internal subversion; and detecting major economic crimes, such as smuggling, currency speculation and embezzlement.

According to Nossenka, the KGB employs 400,000 and has undercover agents in every country in the world, including Communist China.

He reported that this network of agents is controlled by a series of main directorates for each of the organization's main functions. These are supplemented by specialized groups concerned with various tasks, such as communications, forging passports and gold coins, providing special weapons, guarding the Kremlin and training guerrillas. This worldwide network has more than 10,000 women agents.

WATCHING CUBA

Key refugee groups are now channeling their intelligence information on Cuba to the Federal Bureau of Investigation rather than the Central Intelligence Agency.

The voluntary shift, which has come about in recent months, is reportedly due to the refugees' disappointment over the way the CIA was handling their reports.

According to one official of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, which has been compiling reports on the continued Soviet build-up in Cuba, the CIA is again downgrading their information as it did before the Cuban missile crisis.

The council's most recent report to the FBI covers an American scientist once suspected of peddling atomic secrets to Russia.

It warns that he has set up a nuclear experimental laboratory in Cuba. The report identifies the scientist as Robert Braun Walder, 61, formerly of Detroit. It claims that the laboratory is located in a Pinar del Rio Province cave, and Walder is working there with Russian scientists.

A graduate of the California Institute of Technology, Walder held an Atomic Energy Commission clearance from 1955 to 1958. He defected to Cuba in January 1960.

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